

concern in the public regarding health hazards due to radiations from mobile phones base station, TV Towers etc. Based on the Public Interest Litigation filed at Mumbai, the Mumbai High Court has asked the Government of India to examine this issue. As a follow up, a Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which opined that overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazards of radio frequency exposure from electromagnetic waves emitted by cellular mobile towers and the mobile phones. The Committee recommended that a precautionary approach needs to be adopted till further research data is available. It was also suggested that it would not be amiss to adopt the International Council for Non-ionizing, Radiation protection guidelines for limiting electronic magnetic force exposures. Further, in order to develop the expertise in this area, the Ministry of Telecommunication set up a multi-disciplinary Committee to examine the issue of adopting international guidelines for electromagnetic radiation emitting from mobile phone towers. Ministry of Telecommunication has prepared draft guidelines to provide the limits to human exposures to electromagnetic field.

### **Psychiatric treatment facilities**

† 506. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that psychiatric disease has become a tragedy in absence of proper health facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inspite of all the efforts there is a huge shortage of psychiatric medical centres;

(c) if not, the details thereof; State-wise;

(d) whether Government would consider upon to make the facility and treatment available in the above medical centres of the country in conforming with the norms of World Health Organisation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (f) Efforts of the Government are to diagnose the mentally ill patients and treat them through general health care system, which is the internationally accepted practice. Such Facilities are available at districts/

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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Psychiatric Wings of medical colleges/Government run Mental Hospitals in various States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government under National Mental Health Programme. So far, the Central Government have supported 106 districts under District Mental Health Programme, 55 Medical colleges upto Rs. 50 lakhs per Medical College for strengthening of Psychiatric Wing, 20 Mental hospitals for modernization/upgradation upto Rs. 3.00 crores per mental hospital.

#### **Increase of MMR**

507 SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a UNICEF report, in India only 34 per cent of the deliveries take place in health facilities with the percentage even higher in the rural areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to the above maternal mortality rate goes up; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the UNICEF had also said in its report that the health system has failed to provide even basic health care facilities in many areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per the District Level Household Survey II (2002-04) Report, the Institutional Delivery Rate in India is 40.5%, and as per the National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06) Report, it is 41 % all over India and 31 % in the rural areas. The results of both the surveys are at Statement-I and Statement-II (see below).

It is true that institutional delivery can take care of complications during delivery and can thereby reduce maternal mortality.

The Government of India, with a view to increase access to quality health care including services Safe Motherhood, has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with special emphasis on improving the health status of rural population throughout the country. The Mission will operate over a period of seven years from 2005 to 2012. Under the NRHM (2005-2012) and the RCH Programme Phase II, services will be strengthened through'

\* Implementation of the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) a scheme to promote Institutional Delivery for reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by providing quality Maternal Care during pregnancy, delivery and immediate